Assival of the Da tel Weber-N. ws from

The steamship Daniel Webster. Capt Churchill, arrived from San Juan, Nicaragua, early this morning, after our paper had gone to press. She has come on here to repair, her place meant me being filled between San Juan

and New Orleans by the Prometheus, which left San Juan the same time as the D. W.

The Prometheus from this port, arrived at San Juan on the evening of the 30th ult. Mr. Lord, the pursor, accompanied the passengers on the following morning series the Isthmus, and reached San Juan del Sur in good order, on the morning of the 4th, where the steamer Cortes, Capt. Cropper, was found in readlasses, awaiting them, and left early that afternoon for San Francisco from New York, thirteen days and twelve hours Mr. Lord then left for Sa. Juan del Norte, having per formed the journey thence and back in four days and eighteen hours. The road is in excellent condition, and the connections all perfect throughout the route.

OUR NICARAGUA CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, July 4, 1853. Celebration of the Fourth of July-Departure of Americans and American Capital from the City-Controversy between the Transit Company and the Town-Agriculture on the Increase, in Consequence of the Adoption of American Im plements, &c.—President Chamorro and the Transit Company—Absurd demand of the Tran-sit Company on the Local Government of San

I wrote you my last communication from this place amid the firing of artillery from the town and Punta Arenas, courteously answered by the royal mail steamer Med way, with which, together with the neual home accompaniments of fireworks, &c , we are celebrating the great American anniversary. During my residence here I have witnessed the transfer of the government of the town from Mos quito to the inhabitants—the adoption of a republican constitution and form of government, and a reasonable prospect of the permanent establishment of a free city. To say that the experiment has failed will be to anticipate the future; but to predict that if the port should be converted from its present anomalous position into a recognized independent anomalous position into a recognized independent city, with all the privileges appertaining thereto, that it would be a failure, is simply an exercise of ordinary judgment; for the material is not now here, the capital, enterprise and intelligence out of which the present government grew, has been or is fast being withdrawn. The past six months has witnessed the withdrawal of about one hundred foreigners, a majority of whom were Americans, and of fifty thousand dollars capital, these unfortunate results of a well-digested and reasonable scheme, from which, had it been properly cherished by the government of the United States, which had encouraged it, might have arisen circumstances similar

government of the United States, which had encouraged it, might have arisen circumstances similar
to those which preceded the independence of Texas,
and have led to events equally important.

A power had begun to gather at this port
which was aiready felt throughout Central
America; but out of an unwise management
of the monopoly of the Transit arose an unkind
and entirely unprovoked feeling toward those located
in the town, whose interests were identical with
those of the Transit Company, which, with the universally acknowledged power of monied infuence,
brought down upon this little but admirable government the wrath of the great democratic government
of the north.

of the north.

Mr. Everett's language, in his speech in the Senate Mr. Everett's language, in his speech in the Senate of the United States, March 21. "that it is an American town," was true at the time of its atterance; but its glory is departing, and its epitaph will soon be written—Here hes the remains of an American pioneer movement, crushed by that insuperable enemy to progress, "monopoly."

The local government still exists, and is much according to the progress of the p

stronger than it was a few months since, and its treasury is solvent, yet the popular voice is in favor of some flag, no matter what, which will give us at least a shadow of protection.

The question as to who has gained in this unequal

The question as to who has gained in this unequal controversy between the Transit Company and the town is daily being solved. The former chose not an alliance with those connected with them by the ties of country and of interest, and a third party, seeing her advantage, steps in and is enabled to demand better terms in her quarrel with the Company than she otherwise could have done. Nicaragua has become rich through the Transit, and has concluded to forego her usual pastime of revolutions, and devote her attention to the means of regeneration. Under the enlightened and liberal sway of President Chamorro agriculture is on the increase. He has offered premiums varying from two hundred to five thousand dollare for the largest quantity of coffee brought to market during the next three years.

The increased intercourse of the merchants of Nicaragua with the United States, consequent upon the facilitation of travel, has led to the introduction of American agricultural and mining implements, and soon the State will be able to regain her natural vantage ground, and compete with all the others in

and soon the State will be able to regain her natural vantage ground, and compete with all the others in reputation abroad. Chametro commenced his administration by declining the magnificent sword presented to him by the Transit Company, and has refused to satisfy the contract or company, and has fused to him by the transit company, and has re-fused to ratify the contract or compromise made by Mr. Manning with the Company, for two dollars per capita for transit passengers. The last propo-sition of the Company, to pay three dollars per capita, has been accepted by Chamorro, but he has appended to his acceptance conditions so onerous that 1 do not think the Company will acceed to them.

them. The Transit Company have demanded of the local government of San Juan the sum of \$5,000, as indemnity for the destruction of those buildings which were not destroyed. I may have occasion to revert to this affair again, but enough for this time.

UNITED STATES.

Our Massachusetts Correspondence.

Baistol County, Mass., July 9, 1853. The County of Bristol-Its Origin-Rivers-Its Characteristics-Soil-Water Power-Iron Ore-Bristol Governors-Politics-Towns-Increase of Population and of Property-Distribution of Property-Agricultural Productions-Land Manufactures-Their Various Character-Cotton Pactories-Miscellaneous Articles-The Whaling Business-Manufacture of Oil and Candles-Imports into New Bedford by the Whaling Fleet -Scarcity of Bibles in that Fleet-Hardships of Whaling-Ships and Boats-Salt-Commerce &c., &c. The county of Bristol, if not quite so famous in

Massachusetts history as some other portions of the State, is nevertheless a place of good reputation. It is a large county, of the second class, and its popula tion is very well divided between farmers, manufac threes and seamen. It is the whaling region of the United States-that is, the place where most is done towards killing whales and making light of themhaving risen on the ruins of Nantucket, which has been steadily declining for many years, though the venerable mother of the oil business. This county contains the second place for shipping in the State . - New Bedford - which has more than seventy thou-sand tons, and is also the second shipping county Roston, in 1850, had over three hundred thousand and New Bedford upwards of sixty-six thousand. 1 o other place approaches to New Bedford in this re spect. Bristol is an old county, some of its towns having been settled more than two centuries, and the county dates from 1685. There the great Indian war, in which Philip bore himself so heroically broke out. The rivers are famous, particularly the Taunton and Pawtucket, the former being noted for the alewives. Water power is abundant; it has a large maritime coast. The soil is not generally speaking, of a high quality, but the labor and skill of man atone for the delicency in original power. Iron ore is largely found, and is extensively used in

manufactures.

Bristol has given two Governors to the State, Marcus Morton and John Henry Clifford. Fhe latter gentleman is a native of Rhode Island, and came to Massachusetts more than twenty years since. The county need to be strongly democratic, and I believe went that way in 1840. Of late years it had been on the conlition side in the popular vote. To the Constitutional Convention it did not send even one whig delegate, though electing all the members to which it is entitled. Even New Bedford, where for many years the "anti-whige" made the poorest possible show, went with them in March last. The liquor law has strong friends and equally strong foes in this county, and their feelings will not improbably deeply color its future political action.

There are nineteen towns in Bristol county. The largest is New Bedford, with about 18,000 inhabitants at this time, and the smallest Berkeley, with about 1,000. Fall River and Taunton are the next largest places to New Bedford, and contain, respectively, in round numbers, 12,000 and 11,000 people. No other town has much over 4,000 inhabitants. The largest of the other towns is perhaps Fairhaven, though attleborough had seven the most inhabitants is 1850. Fairhaven is to New Bedford what Charlestown is to Boston. Most of the towns contain from shoot 1,200 to about 2,500 people; Dartmouth, Pawtenchet and Westport are larger.

The population of Bristol in 1840 was 59,774; in 1860, 74,579—Increase, 15,205. The greatest rate of increase was in Fall River, which rose from 6,451, in 1840, to 11,170 in 1950. The increase of New Bed-Bristol has given two Governors to the State, Mar

ford was not quite 4,000; Pawtucket, 1,756; Taunton, 2,621. The increase in some of the other towns was but small, and in Dartmouth, Freetown, Rehoboth and Swansey, the population decreased.

In the matter of property Bristol makes a better show than in that of population. The valuation of 1840 showed her property to be \$19,493,685 84; in 1850 it amounted to \$39,243,560—rather more than doubling. Fail River took the lead in property as in population, increasing from \$2,552,121, in 1840, to \$6,091,250 in 1860. New Bediord's rate of gain was not much different from this. She had \$6,149,520 in 1840, which in ten years had increased to \$14,489,266. Taunton had risen from \$2,260,401 80 to \$3,701,472. Freetown, which had experienced the largest decline of its population, losing about one-eighth of its people, added considerably to its property, rising from \$387,783 50 to \$5,555,096. Fairhaven increased from \$1,547,771 80 to \$3,248,590, though its increase in population was small. Durtmouth, which lost in people, gained so largely in money that in 1850 she had \$2,279,942, being an increase of some \$1,236,000. All the other towns that declined in people gaine 1 in property. As the poet says: the poet says:

"Wealth accumulates and men decay."

Westport rose from \$635,355 40 to \$1,451,080; Pawtucket from \$539,689 to \$916.587; Attleborough from \$800,684 to \$1,038,000. No other town had much overseven hundred thousand dollars, and most of them were under that amount.

The distribution of property in Bristol, in 1851, in some important items, was as follows:—Number of dwelling houses, 10,453; of barns, 5,273; of other buildings, of the value of \$20 and upwards, 2,092; of superficial feet of wbarf, 2,108,421, of which New Bedford had almost three fifths, Fall River almost one-fifth, and Fairhaven almost one-twelfth, the remainder being mostly divided between Taunton, Fretown, Dartmouth, Westport, Somerset and Dighton; superficial feet of salt works, 365,526, more than four-fifths of which belong to Dartmouth; shops of all kinds, 1,375; and tounage, 98,591. The amount of bank and insurance stock was \$2,231,960; of money at interest, \$3,815,785; of money on hand, \$1,016,435; of United States and other public securities, \$117,250; of every persons whole stock in trace, \$6,626,001; of railroad stocks, and stock in canals and turnpikes, \$1,252,677; of shares in other corporations, \$9,2577; of cunces of plate, 13,365. trace, \$6.026,001; of rairroad stocks and stock in canals and turnpikes, \$1,252.670; of shares in other corporations, \$9:2.577; of cunces of plate, 13.365, Fail River beating New Bedford handsomely in this material of elegant life, and the two, with Taunton, aimest menopolizing what there is of it in the centify.

Or agricultural property the following are from Of agricultural property the following are from the official reterms:—Acres of sait marsh, 2,381; acres of English and upland mowing, 39,092; of fresh meadew, 9,585; of tillage land, 18,055; of pasturage, 70,703; of woodland, 109,593; of unimproved land, 43,106; of land covered with water, 18,089; and used for roads, 7,177 acres. There were 5,500 horses, 3,211 exen, 9,095 cows, 3,207 steers and heifers, 6,028 sheep, and 6,343 swine.

The principal agricultural articles there produced were indian corn, 169,708 bushels; oats, 50,044; rye, 25,445; barley, 6,027; wheat, 170; hay, 33,765 tons; potatoes, about 609,000 bushels. The other agricultural productions are wool, wood, timber, millet, butter, cheeke, hotey, wax, esculent vegetables of all kinds known to the climate, milk, flax, various descriptions of fruit, beef, pork, &c.

Bristol stands high among our manufacturing counties. She has 52 cotton factories, with 203,668 spindles, and valued at \$2,095,689. Of the entire capital thus invested, Fall river has more than half, and also the same proportion of spindles. New

spindles, and valued at \$2,095,689. Of the entire capital thus invested, Fail river has more than half, and also the same proportion of spindles. New Bedford ranks next, after which comes Taunton, and then Pawtucket. Attleborough has the fifth place on the list, and Dighton and Seckonk are sixth and and seventh. The other establishments are on a comparatively small scale.

The woollen factories are few in number, and the amount of capital invested in them is but small. There are two ropewalks at New Bedford and Fairhaven; two rolling mills; nine copper, brass and iron foundries; six machine shops, with capital to the amount of a quarter of a million; three silk and calico printing establishments; three paper mills; 16 tanneries; 75 grist mills; 61 saw mills; 24 oil factories; other mills, 36.

Of miscellaneous articles there are made, hollow ware and castings, brassware, metal buttons, clocks, watches, jewelry, trunks, railroad cars, tin ware, leather, boots and shoes, straw bonnets and hats, straw brid. bricks, Britannia ware, soulf and segars, lumber, blocks and pumps, hooks and eyes, shuttles and shuttle mountings, paper boxes, threa: spools, spectacles, glass buttons, spectacle glasses, buckies, medals, waveres' reeds, cashes and blinds, hoops of all kinds, articles of sculpture, stone cuttings, shingles, salt, linseed oil, sperin oil, menhaden oil, carding machines, axes and other edge tools, cuttery, tacks and brads, agricultural implements of all kinds, scientific instruments, sperm candles, tallow candles, soap, candle boxes, oil casks, harpoons, lances, nails, boilers, harness, saddies, chairs, cabmet ware, mechanics' tools, wearing apparel, blank books. vessel's salls, matble, blacksmits's articles, millwright articles, building stone, anchors, Florence braid, hoosheads, casks, barrels, kegs, baskets, grave stones, bar iron, whips, wooden smite's articles, inhwhight articles, building scole, anchors, Florence braid, hogsheads, casks, burrels, kegs, baskets, grave stones, bar iron, whips, wooden ware, glotes, cotton twine, hames, blacklead cruci-bles, stone and earthenware, machinery, leat kegs, wooden knobs, clay stove linings, black lead pots,

&c., &c.
Bristol is the whaling port of Massachusetts, and
New Bedford is the whaling port of Bristol. I have
given the tonnage of New Bedford as I find it in the
last State official returns, but I think it is much belast State official returns, but I think it is much be-low the reality, for if correct, then that flourishing place lost largely in shipping, in the five years pre-ceding the summer of 1851, as I find that the returns of 1845, make the whallog tonuage of that year a great deal more than the returns of 1850, make the great deal more than the returns of 1850, make the entire tonnage of the port. That the place has not dechned, is evident from its increase in population, and from facts recently made known. It has been publicly stated, that in the eight years immediately preceding January 1, 1852, the value of the cargoes brought into New Bedford by the whaling fleet, was upwards of \$24,000,000, or more than three millions per snum. In connection with this fact, it millions per annum. In connection with this fact, it was stated that the amount expended for bibles and testaments for saliors, in the same time, amounted to less than \$150 per year, which shows that the "one thing needful" is pretty much dispensed with in the whaling business. If the half of what is said be true, the manner in which the crews of whaling ships are cheated and plundered, all around, and by every one who comes in business contact with them, it is a disgrace to civilization. Compared with their existence, that of galley slaves must be a rather agreeable pastime. Years ago, and before Rhode Island was blessed with that solid evidence of enlightened progress, a State prison, her Legislature was in the practice of commuting sentences to impresonment progress, a State prison, her Legislature was in the practice of commuting sentences to impromment for life into "going on a whaling voyage," which was found to be anything but a commutation of punishment, before the voyage was over. In any other business a man generally contrives to keep his skin, but not in this. Things have considerably improved in it of late years, the modes of the business having partaken of the general advance of the age in humane sentiment and practice; and the time is not fair distant, let us at least hope, when a ferocious brutality will be as much abborred in a whaling officer as it used to be admired.

The whaling business gives employment to thousands of persons employed in ship building, and in the manufacture of the various articles toat enter into the pursuit. The manufacture of sperm oil and

into the pursuit. The manufacture of sperm oil and candles is also a source of much labor. There are vessels employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries. Immerse numbers of shad and alewives are taken. Boat building is extensively carried on. The amount of sait made cannot be less than 50,000 bushels per veer.

year.
The chief characteristic of Bristol industry is its The chief characteristic of Bristol industry is its variety. Fall river and Taunton are perfect hives, in which everything is made to which ingenious and industrious men can turn their hands, with fair prospect of profit. In 1843, Fall River suffered terribly from fire, and there were people ready to predict her atter extinction, yet, she has managed, not only to falsify their predictions, but to do so in a singularly triumphant manner, by increasing in population and projecty faster than any other place in the country, and second to but very few places in the whole country. Then there is something grand about the pursuit to which New Bedford is mainly devoted, repulsive though it be in some of its details. What was Tyre to such a place and what was a Tyrian merchant, though ranked in some of its details. What was Tyre to such a place and what was a Tyrian merchant, though ranked among the princes of the earth, to a man who, on the same day, shall have ships arrive to him from the South Atlantic, and from the Pacific and Indian oceans? What was a voyage to Gades, or to Britain in search of that universal object of commerce, tin, or to the Northern ocean after amber, in comparison with voyages to the coast of Japan, or to Behring's Straits, or to the farthest isles of the remotest seas? The odds are out of sight in favor of New Bedford, even if we agree with Mr. Urquhart in his belief that the Phonicians were acquainted with the mariner's compass. There is something grand about commerce when we look at it as a whole, and see what energies it puts it in motion—what rewards it brings to its votaries. Considered in this light, New Bedford impresses one with a high sense of its prower, and one can sympathize with sense of its power, and one can sympathize with those of its sons who believe that what the city has done is as nothing compared with what it is destined to accomplish.

CHARLES LE CHAUVE.

Our Monticello Correspondence. Anti-Rent Outrages. MONTICELLO, Sullivan Co., July 10, 1853.

Some time since a man by the name of Nathaniel McEwen, tenant under lease from the late R. L. Liv. ingston of a farm in Neversink, Sullivan county, released his interest therein to the heirs of Commodore Ridgely, from inability to pay his rent. The farm remained unoccupied until about the 1st inst., when the agent for the heirs placed another tenant in possession. On or about the 5th inst. a party of about thirty anti-renters, disguised, entered upon the premises, severely injured the tenant, removed his

wife and children from the house, and then, setting

fire to the building, depart d.

Another tenaut, placed in possession of a farm nder somewhat similar c'reumstances, was compelunder somewhat similar c reumstances, we seempelled to move from an intimation received from the anti-renters that he would be treated in like manner. Now, Mr. Editor, may it not be as well to inquire whether the Governor intends still to hold the opinion that it is unnecessary to offer rewards for the apprehension of those miscreants? The idea that pecuniary inducements should not be offered to the officers of the law and others, to the more realous and energetic fulfilment of their duties, would in this case defeat the ends of justice. The perpetrators of these acts are and will remain, unknown, unless some measure be taken to enlist the watchfulness and real of all persons in their apprehension, as well as the myrmidons of the law.

G. C.

Our Summer Correspondence STEAMER CANADA, June 30, 1853.

Scenes on Lake Champlain. All who travel for amusement and instruction or for health should be careful to place prominently in their programme a passage through Lake Champlain. No part of the continent is more attractive in the picturesque grandeur and beauty of its scenery or in the impressiveness and interest of its historical associations. The valley of Lake Champlain, for mere than a century the battle-field of America, is its classic ground. Embarking at Whitehall, "Putnam's Rock" is the first point of historic interest. South Bay soon follows. This was the great avenue of invasion, so often pursued by the French in their attacks upon the English colonies. Dieshau, hastening to a field of bloody conflict and of his own defeat and death, followed this route. Then occurs the magnificent ruins of the fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Sections of their ramparts still remain, memorials of the'r former glory and strength. The mouldering walls of their barracks, magazines, covered way, and miles of dilapidated entrenchments, constitute the most interesting and imposing ruins in the New World. The line of the battery erected by Burgoyne on Mount Defiance, and the American works of Mount Independence, upon the eastern side of the lake, may still be traced. The remains of an ancient city or village near Crown Point are yet visible, although its origin and history are unknown. At Port Henry, directly upon the margin of the lake, is situated a vast iron manufacturing establishment. A little north of this place is the scene of the last naval fight of Arnold, where, to preserve them from becoming trophies to the enemy, he burnt or blew up most of his fleet, and on that beach at Panton their charred and

where, to preserve them from becoming trophies to the enemy, he burnt or blew up most of his fleet, and on that beach at Panton their charred and blackened fragments remained for masy years, monuments of his gallantry and patriotism. In a narrow strait between Valcour Island and the mainland, and in the track of the steamer, was the site of his first great conflict with Carlton. A few miles beyond, in the Bay of Plattsburg, is the theatre of McDonough's immortal victory. These are among the thilling incidents which are recalled by a trip of a few hours duration through this beautiful water. A few years since I passed over it in company with a distinguished traveller, who was familiar with the scenery of Europe, Asia, and South America. He remarked that no region he had visited contained so much and diversified beauty as Champlain, and that no scenery rivalled it, except that of the Lake of Geneva; and this domain of nature, in its magnificence and loveliness, may be reached in seven hours from the city of New York.

Leaving Albany or Troy at 7 A.M., or Saratoga an hour or two later, you reach Whiteball by an excellent railrond, and about 10 A.M. embark upon one of the most perfect and splendid steamers in the world. At Theonderoga the water begins to expand into the broader surface of the lake. On the right you now have a view of the distant and jagred peaks of the Green Mountains. This sierra, running parallel with the lake, limits the horizon, while a beautiful and fertile country adorns the plain between. On the western shore, as far inland as the eye reaches, the broken group of the Adirondac raise their towering summits into the region of the clouds. Lateral spurs project from these ranges to the lake in bold and lorty headlands, where naked and beetling cliffs form high and perfect of the lake in bold and lorty headlands, where naked and beetling cliffs form high and perpendicular walls upon the shore. Blended with these projections are rich tracts of highly improved agricultural districts. The lake is st

commanded by a very courteous and accomplished efficer, Capt. T. R. Foster. I have been so delighted

oke...... 12 feet.

passengers. She has two spacious and elegant sa-loons besides her cabins.

The Canada runs in connection with the America, Capt. O Grady, (which is represented to be in all respects a wor by consort,) between Whitehall and Plattsburg, forming, each way, a day and night line. At Plattsburg they unite with a railroad, which conducts the traveller in about three hours to Montreal.

A day spent on one of these lake palaces, amid these
thrilling reminiscences, and this gorgeous scenery, is
worth months of existence in the dusty thoroughfares and pent up atmosphere of your recking me-

The New Territory of Washington—Past,
Present, and Future

[From the Olympic, Fuget Sound, Columbian, May 7.]
The recent macticent of the law to establish the "Territory of Washington," has given a new gaulant, dashing, squibing, squibi

being the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen." kept us comforted and storg. "The winter of our discontent?" is passed and gone.

The play is changed. No longer in the hands of gobetweers, we have become "a people?" within ourselves. "Progress" is our watch word. Our destiny is in the keeping of God, the national government and our own judgment. Asture has performed prodgies for our benefit and by the exertions being made we are tast we coing forture and happiness for ourselves and a proud and enobling future for posterity. In our present embryo condition our parts are creditably personned, and passing as we are through a probation leading to a great career as a State, everything about us promises the utmost prosperity and grandeur. We have two seam and three water-power raw oulls, one lath and one fluiring mill all in operation. We have a sent monthly mail communication with the States a weekly with Oregon, a line of sall-boats between the best and the mouth of Asimiraity lister, and a milliary express between Olympia and Fort Stellacoum via Firt Nisqually. Our ledians are perfectly doorle and a milliary express between Olympia and Fort Stellacoum via Firt Nisqually. Our ledians are perfectly doorle and of strast service to the community both as boats en on the Sound and laborers on shore. Fine flourishing fairms by hondreds are being established in all directions. Our rich prairies are being getablished in all directions. Our rich prairies are being established in all directions of the state of the country and themselves. Our towns are springing for ward with busting alacrity. Houses are recreted as though a magician odd the presence of the Sound has increased may fold in the past year. We have just cause to be proud of our fire feet of ships has ke being and schooners, during a brisk trade, alike beneficial to the country and themselves. Our towns are springing forward with busting alacrity. Houses are recreted as though a magician odd town free. Merchants with sell assorted st

News from Cuba.

The arrival of Mr. Soule by the last steamer at this port was known to very few persons. Some of his friends and acquaintances, however, who became ware of the fact of his being on board the Empire City, waited upon him to welcome himself and the contractions.

this port was known to very few persons. Some of his friends and acquaintances, however, who became aware of the fact of his being en board the Empire City, waited upon him to welcome himself and fany to our city, and to offer their services. Mr. Soule landed, and made the most of the few hours he was on shore. I have heard many regrets, from persons standing high, that they were not aware of his arrival, which had prevented the pleasure of an inteduction.

Mr. Soule here was merely Mr. Soule, and on that account did not call upon the Governor; but although so much has been said about the minister in the Learno de la Marino upon his appointment, not a word has it said in regard to his presence here, although everybody among the somebodies has talked on the subject.

The builtight fever appears to be on the wane. The yellow lever, which is more constant, has just taken off the lavorite member of the company. This disease appears to be rather viclent. We have plenty of ford for its bungry jaws in the numerous arrivals of recruits and laborers from Spain, persons of a class who, by their habits, are much exposed to all kinds of six kness. I see others here who might be absent, but they imagine that they are exempt from danger, but it very often happens that this class is the first to fall, being upon a par with the other that is always in dread of being carried off by it.

The cholera is a violent, noisy fellow, and people have become as familiar with him as with a pot companion. There is little mystery about the disease, less than there is about most diseases, and the healthy and prudent are in little danger of his embraces; but about the yellow fever there is something swful, and something that the wisest Galens cannot tathom. Some persons fall sick of the disease almost upon their arrival, others months afterwards, others a year or two after; but after a residence of six or even years in the city persons who have escaped sickness rarely bave it, and the natives scloem or never. But, although persons may escape

system becomes relaxed, and one has to be as carreful in diet and everything else that affects the system as a person has in a cool climate during convaiescency.

In the preceding paragraph I speak of sickness. I now briefly make a few remarks about the weather, which perhaps will be more interesting to some of your readers. For about a month we have had almost a constant succession of rainy days with very variable temperature. Before showers the heat has been chilly, and afterwards it has again become warm, damp, and stagmant. This weather, which you may imagine is so prejudicial to health, has a very beneficial influence on vegetation; therefore we may expect that the next crop of sugar will be the largest ever produced in the island.

It is a long time to look forward to; however, excepting hurricanes and such like visitations, it appears pretty certain that it will. There is no mystery in my calculation. We have had two or three seasons of unsuitable weather for a large crop, and now we have the commencement of one that so far has been quite in the order of things.

Since my last, we have had two arrivals of Chinese, some 700 in all; and on an estate an insurrection of these people, in which an overseer was a victim. This is all I know about the matter. Such an event with you would be fully explained by the press.

Some persons have had their passports given them, with an order to be "o. p.h." without loss of time, for being confirmed and cheating gamblers. One of the individuals, a Mr. P., has been a priest, a soldier, a clerk, and is the son-in-law of a famous empresario, and the sums that they have eased their victims of lately is said to reach half a million of dollars.

We have had more arrivals of negroes from Africa; however, by informing you of this, I will not go so far as to accuse the Captain General of connivance: but there must be winking somewhere, or they could not be landed. The planters in general, that is, the Cubans, would rejoice to see the introduction stopped. The British men-of-war ap

dight—we have not seen any for some time back in our harbor.

Markets.

Havara, July 7, 1852.—During the last ten days the bosiness that has been done in our august market ancounts to little comparatively speaking. In the first place, shipping is searce; secondly, the news from abroad is not tavorable, and lastly, holders are firm, it being impossible for purchasers to obtain augar to any amount at the lowest piece quoted, as the pates obtained for a few airs) lets under jeculiar circumstances, are no guide for the dealer who can afford to wait until the proper mement.

nement.
The stock in this market is about 240 000 boxes, an The stock in this market is about 240 000 boxes, an amount which in our mars bury times, might be expertised in three weeks. Should nothing create an active demand from my observation and experience I should say that the produce ren aming en hand will be cribbled off in small lots, at that raise, with a probability of a rise there is no arxiety to sell, as most of the speculators are men of her vy capital; and those plantors who have not sold as an at consider as being at their lowest point. I think the symptoms are for a rise, however, during the present insectivity, little can be said with certainty to guice operations.

The neutral raises to day are 5% a 8% reals to 6% a 9% raise jet articles, for associated august, yellows, 7% a 9%; browns, 4% a 7%, coornicho, 4% a 5%; bluscovado, 4, 5%

4 a 5 % In molesses little is doing; it is worth 2 % reals per keg of 5)2 gallers.

The gravals of American produce have not been exconsider the sales on the what have been few.

LUMERS.—Beards are in fair demand; 80,000 feet of
Bath Fourds have realized \$27 50, 20,000 Portland, \$23; and 80,000 feet pitch pine, \$11. Box shooks are now dull; 3 000, the last sale made, went at 7 reals. The last sales of Chaileston rice have been at 113 reals per reba, viz. 384 threes; rate of 660 bags Spanish have

been made at 9 reals.

The sales of lard have been few; 57 bbls. have been sold at \$15 25 per quintal and 100 kegs at \$15.75, and 100 at \$15. the last sale of 60 bbls was made at \$16.

There have been some arrivals of Indian corn lately, and I soulce one sale at 5 reals per arroba.

5 (00 resms of wrapping paper brought 4% reals, and 2 60 44 a 44.

5:00 resms of wrapping paper brought 4% reals, and 2:00 4½ a 4½.

10 cas as hams realized \$14.55 per quintal; and 15 bbls. \$15 A lot of 1,040 hams from Spain were sold at \$12.87½.

Some bots of butter have brought \$10.50 a \$19.75 equintal. The article was of an inferior description. Latty, I have to mention the sale of 100 bbls. of tar, at \$4.75.

lactly. I have to mention the sale of 100 bbis. of tar, at \$4.75.

MATANZAS, July 6, 1863.

Since the 20th alt there has been a fair demand for sugars, both box and Murcovaces, principally for Europe, and of the former, mostly low and michding kinds. We quote:—Whites, 7½ a 8½ reals; yellows, 6½ a 7½; browns 6 a6½; cueurachos, 4½ a 5½, Muscovaces, 4½ a 5½, For these latter, in some instances an advance of by real of former offers has been obtaited. Stock on hand is calculated at 70 000 boxes and 5,000 hhds. Of melasses two cargers have been fold at 2½ reals, and 600 bbds, at 2½ reals, leaving on hand about 2,000 hhds in tewm. The rainy scather continues, and supplies from the country come in sparingly, not over 3,000 hhds. remaining there to come to market.

Empty bbds, are abundant, and have declined to \$2 a \$2 50. Good Rhode Island 12 toot hoops are wanted at \$40; 32 in ch melasses shooks, 15 a 18 reals; 35 inch sugar shocks, 16 a 20 reals; box shooks, 7 a 7½ reals.

Rice, 11½ reals, and a good steek on hand.

White pine beards, \$20 a \$28 50; pitch pine lumber, \$25 a \$2.8.

White pine beards, \$26 a \$28 50; pitch pine lumber, \$25 a \$18.
Cut nails, \$6. Whale oil 7 reals. Lard in bbls., \$1475; kegs not wanted. Tarlew candles, 10° a \$15 50. Codfain and have \$3 a \$3 50. Yellow scap, \$6 25.
Frights to the United States have declined to \$5 for hild sugar; \$1 373; for beres and \$2 for molasses. For Europe vessels are wanted, £3 7s 6d. a £3 10s. for Cowes and a market.
Exchange is dull at 1½ a 2 per cent. discount for New York, and 9½ per cent. premium on London.

Later f om Texas on the Ello Grande. Mr. Steagel, former deputy sherin at Brownsville, was killed about July 1st by Mr. Conrad, editor of the American Flag, in self-defence, who was discharged. A bad feeling exists between the citizens and filibusters, the latter threatening to execute

and fillbusters, the latter threatening to execute vengeance on the citizens.

We find the following items in the American Flag of the 29th ult:—On Monday last the following persons appeared before the United States District Court under the indictment of having violated the neutrality laws of the United States, viz.: Jose M. J. Carvajal, R. H. Hord, E. R. Hord, A. J. Maseon, A. Norton, R. C. Trimbie. A petition was made by defendants for a change of venne, which was granted by the court, no conosition having been made thereto.

dants for a change of venue, which was granted by the court, no opposition having been made thereto. Each of the defendants was bound over in sureties to appear at the next term of the court, in Galveston, to be held in Japuary next.

By passengers from above, arrived on the steamer Camanche on Sunday last, we learn the following:—On the 10th inst. information was received by Capt. Granger, of the Ruies, stationed at Bellsville, opposite the Mexican town of Guerrero, that a party of fifteen or twenty ladians had crossed the Ruo Grande from the Mexican side, about eight miles above his post. He immediately despatched a party of men to follow their trail, and dividing the remainder of his company into two parties, stationed them above his post. He immediately despatched a party of men to follow their trail, and dividing the remainder of his company into two parties, stationed them in such a manner as to intercept the Indians on their return. No more than thirty-six hours had elapsed from the time of their crossing the river when one of the divided parties discovered the Indians' return trail, which satisfied them that they were making for the pass in the river at full speed. The troops overtook them while crossing their animals; five Indians were killed on the spot, some five or six wounded, horses, arrows, bows, guns, blankets, &c., were taken from them, and those who escaped swam the river entirely naked. It would appear that these Indians were tuily aware of the presence of the Rifles at Bellsville. They travelled one hundred and thirty-six miles in thirty-six hours, despoiling the ranchos from the place of their crossing down to Jack Everitt's rancho. They returned by way of the Sons.

A cold-blooded murder was committed on the night of the 21st inst., in Rio Grande City, by a man by the name of Kennedy, on the person of Corporal The murderer immediately fied to the opposite side of the river. A reward of \$100 was offered for his apprehension, and Kennedy was soon arraigned before Judge Lynch's court, sentenced, and hung.

Troops are constantly arriving at the Mexican

towns on the frontier, and in such numbers we have never before seen on this line. Military encampments are also being established at points on the Hio Grande which hitherto have not been considered of sufficient importance to be guarded by custom house guards. The propretor of a baking establishment in Camargo has been consulted upon a contract for baking bread for ten thousand men. It is reported by passengers recently arrived from Rio Grande City, that opinions are freely expressed on the other side as to the validity in Santa Anna's opinion of the treaty of peace, the same having been made and ratified during his absence, thus creating a question as to the necessity of complying with its observance. The "divine mission" of Santa Anna to reclaim the lost importance of the Mexican territory is also alluded to.

The American I lag publishes a communication from Carvajal to the editors of that paper, in which he complains of being misunderstood and misrepresented both in the United States and Mexico, and denies most emphatically that he issued any order to his officers to take the life of Mr. Morse. Hesays:—

"The time will soon come when I shall claim a hearing before the American public, when I shall present such facts and documents as will compel all reardid minds to do me the justice which my sufferings for the most honorable cause demand."

From the British Provinces.

We have received St John, N. B., papers of July 13. The St Jehn N. B. Observer in alluding to the arrival of Mr. Crampton, the English minister, at Halifax, says that it is pre-unsed that his chject is to obtain correct resecual information in regard to the fisheries.

The St. Jehn, N. B., Freeman thus speaks of the trade with the United States:—

"On Wednesday last the Fastern City took about three hundred pasergers to Boston and a considerable freight, ose of the chieffreems of which was the enormous quantity of 32 600 lbs. of selmon, for the American markets. On Saruces she brought to St. John over three hundred pasengers and an immense freight. The increase of business and travel is really astonishing."

The New Brunewicker, in relation to the same matter, The New Brunswicker, in relation to the same matter,

Hoys: - "Our American frierds cannot complain that we do not give them a hare of our primest fish. We under-stand that the duties on the cargo of the Eastern City, pa d at Eastport, an ounted to upwards of \$700."

pa d at Eastport, an ounted to upwards of eroof.

The Yarmouth Herald says:—

"We are giad to learn that mackerel have been abundant at the Tublet Islands during the past week. In two days two sense secured ever six hundred barrels. Within the last few days a considerable quantity of small macke, claid fat herring have been caught in this artor."

The New Brunswicker copies an article from the Wash-

Theatrical and Musical.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowert Theatrical and Musical.

Bowert Theatre—The bill of entertainment provided by Manager Stevens for this evening is very attractive. Mon. Ethin, the celevated giant, is to repeat his perconation of the Giant of Palestine, in the grand spectate of that name being the last night of his engagement. The popular dramas entitled "Jonathan Bradford" and "Robert Macaire" will also be given the easts of which include nearly the entire strength of the dramatic com-

include learly the entire strength of the dramatic compary.

Broadway Theatre — Mr. Barrey Williams, the favorite Irish comedian is to take his benefit to sight at the Metropolitan theatre. The pleces selected for the occasion are the "Irish Lion" "Our Jemima," "Brian O'Lynn," and the "Irish Thrush and Swedish Nightingale," in which Mr. and Mrs. Williams will sustain the leading characters. This being the last night of their orgagement, it is presumed that the house will be crowded to overfic wing.

Nilho's Gampky — The celebrated Rayel Family continue to daw large and highly respectable assembleges to

Ninio's Garden — The celebrated Ravel Family continue to draw large and highly respectable assembleges to this establishment. The pantomines entitled "La Fetchau petre" and "Goderski" will be represented this evening, together with a grand divertisement. Those who desire to spend a pieasant hour or two should visit the garden to night.

National Theatric — The benefit and last appearance of the favorite tragedian Mr. J. R. Scott, takes place this evening at the National, when it is hoped his numerous fired as and admirers — ill pive him a bumper. The exertaining dramas styled "Nick of the Woods," the "Larbeard Fin." and the "Spidre," are the pieces to be played, Mr. Scott appearing in the two first named pieces, supported by the principal members of the company.

Barnum's Mushum.—Donetti's troupe of performing monkeys, dors and goats, are attracting the largest kind of audience- here, and the public mouth is filled with warm prairies of their wonderful entertainments. They are indeed most laughable. They give two grand performances to day—one in the aframoun and one in the evening—a nice accommodation for the children.

Francon's Hirronrows.—This establishment continues to be visited by large assemblages. The bill for this afternoon and evening includes nurdle, steeple and chariot racture, tegether with many other attractive equestrian features.

racing, together with many other attractive equestrian features. CREIST'S OPERA HOUSE —The vocalization and instru-mental reformances of Christy's band of minst els are received with toe utmost delight every night. The pro-gramme for this evening embraces several attractive features.

Weod's Minstreis Hall —Wood's very popular band of regro performers advertise a well selected programme for this evening. The great success which has always attacked the performances of this talented band-continues maketed.

Buckley's Ethiopian Opera House—Buckley's Ethiopian Opera Troupe offer a programme of vocal and instruments; pieces for this evening which is unusually attractive. "Matrimonial Blessings" has made a decided bit.

FRANKENSTEIN'S PANORAMA OF NIAGRA —This beautiful and truthful painting of Niagara Falls, depicting its appearance at the different seasons, is to be put on exhibition on Tuescay evening next, at Hope Chapel.

CASTLE GALDEN —The benefit of the Chinese Dramatic

The brilliant combination of takinted artists provided for the occasion cannot fail in drawing together the most pumerous assemblage of the season. The leading artists are lime. Sontag, Supora Steffanone and Mme. Thillon Md'lle De Vries, Mad. Eledenburg, and Signors Forti and Colletti, are performing Italian opera in Buffalo. Madame Arns Bishop will give a concert in Concord, N. H., next week.

Miss Julia Dean is about to visit Niagara Falls, and contemplates during her stay in that vicinity fulfilling a brief engagement at the Buffalo theatre. Mr Couldock and Mrs. Archibald are performing at the

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Guarterly Report of the Chief of Police —Mr. John S. Fois, the Brooklyn Chief of Police submitted the following report of the transactions of the department to the Cen mon Council, last evening:—
The operation of the transaction of the chief of Brocklyn:—
The operation would respectfully present to your honerable body his report for the quarter ending the 30th day of Jure 1638, showing the number of arrests made by the police for felonies, niedemeanors, and other offerces during said period, from which it appears that the whole number of arrests amount to 1,791, being an increase of 599 over the proceeding quarter.

There were, during the quarter, 823 periods accommodated with longings at the reversal station houses; 157 lost children found was desing in the public streets and increased to their parents; five persons rescued from drowning; four fires exinguished by the police, and \$665 68 tolen from longers and drunken persons and restored to them.

During the quarter, 249 days were lost, by members of

them.
During the quarter, 249 days were lost by members of

Furing the quater, 220 days were lost by members of the department, by reason of sichness and disability, be-ing an average loss of two and two-thirds men per day. There were during the quarter, independent of the number of arrests 320 persons reported to the corpora-tion Attorney for prosecution for violating the city ordi-

tion access.

Complaints were, during the same period, preferred against tweive members of the department, six of which resulted in dismissal from office; four, suspension for fifteen days; the complaint dismissed, and one is under in-

ement showing the number of persons apprehended Statement showing the number of persons apprehension by the police for felonies, misdemeanors, and other of traces, from the first day of april to the 30th day of June, 1853, both inclusive:—

Assault and battery.

425

	with intent to kill	
	Arson	
	Burglery	
	Into derly conduct	1
	French and disorderly.	:
	Fighting in public streets	
	Forgery Gross meaxication	1
	Highway robbers	
	H. bitual drupkards	
	Insulting females in public streets	
0.15	Enlicious nischief	
	Perit latceny. Farsing e-unterfeit money	1
	Pickpecket Receiving stelen goods Riot	
0	Suspicious persons. Suspicious ef murder.	
	Viciation of city ordinances	
	Selling diseased meat	

Second district, comprising the Second and Fifth wards..... 247
Third district, comprising the Sixth and Tenth

Total......1,701 Total......349

Cot all. The course of the cou

Law Intelligence.

Courr of Arrais July 13 -No. 26 (reserved) Hutson and wife respondents, against The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York appellants. No. 38 (reserved) Carlin and another, respondents, against The seme appellants. These causes are described as a course of the same questions in each A. J. Willard for appellants; Charles W. Sandford and E. W. Stoughton for re-pondent.

No. 88. Hastings, re-pondent, against McKinley and another, appellants. Default opened and cause submitted John II Reynolds counsel.

The Courr announced their decisions, and adjourned rise die at 2 l. M.

Judgment affirmed—Bowth respondent, agt. Hubbell and others appellants. Liver grice, appellants, agt. Miller, relations appellant and the second rise of the country of the countr

American Genlus,
List of patents issued from the United States Patent
Office for the week ending July 12, 1863, and bearing date Edward H. Asheroft of Boston, Mass .- For improve Chausesy W. Camp of Hartford, Conn.—For improve

ment in pressure gauges.
Chaucesy W Camp of Hartford, Conn.—For improvement in shot-chargers.

E. J. Dickey. of Hopewell Cotton Works, Pa.—For improvement in butter workers.

Geo. M. Dinmock, of Springfield, Mass.—For improved apparatus for illustrating the motion of a pendulun upon the earth a surface.

John J. Falton of Alleghany City, Pa.—Fer improvement in tambing.

I mith Groun, of Troy, N. Y.—For improvement in hoe coupling.

Richard Montgomery, of same class.—For improvement in sheet ne al tubes. Dated July 12, 1853. Patented in Ergland October 13, 1852.

Myer Phireas, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in metallic pens.

Henry G. Robinson of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.—For improvement in soin safe and detector.

Samuel T. Sanford of Fall River, Mass.—For improvement in borling machines.

Ephraim B. Wells, of Uniontewn, Pa.—For improvement in borling machines.

Ethraim B. Wells, of Uniontewn, Pa.—For improvement in adjusting dishing saws.

Ithamar P. Smith of Rechester, N. Y., and Oran W. Seely of Albany, N. Y.—For improvement to Oran W. Seely, of Albany, N. Y., as-lenors to Oran W. Seely, of Albany, N. Y.—For improvement in sequence in forming teeth on mill-saws.

Charles F. Brown, of Warron, R. L.—For improvement in sequence in a disavable screep propeiers. Charles F Brown of Werren, R. L.—For improvement in adjustable scree propeiters
Linus Yale, Jr. of Newport, N. Y.—For improvement in locks for banks.
Charles P. Bailey of Mu-kingum, Ohio, assignor to the Union Patent S fa and Railroad Car Seat Manufacturing Company of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in railroad car seats.

Samuel Pierce and James I Dulley, of Troy, N. Y., assprens to Johnson, Cox & Fuller, of same place.—For design for cook store.

design for cook stove.

An Appair of Honor.—By a letter in the St.
Louis Republican, we learn tost a duel was fought on the
4th in-tant in Arkansas, about four miles below Presidenty, Island between two lithorisms, one from Maconpin county and the other from Madison county, whose
rames were Hoomas Clackard Thomas J. Denton. The
affair commen ed by Clack shandering Derten in the State
of Missouri upon which Denton words a very insulting,
rote to Cork. Clark then chalenged Denton by a duel.
Denton refused at first to fight open the ground that he
had a wife and children to support, but Clark would take
no derial unless Benton would withdraw the effensive
note and apologies, which Denton would not do. The
parties met this morning at five o'clock, and some six or
seven persons were resent. I got into the boat with
them. A man by the came of James Cannelly was Denton's record. I do not know the same of Clark's friend.
Weatons- horse pustod distance forty feet. The secondwas to count 'ene two three—fire 'l upon which both
were to fire. The parties tock their places. Chark's hand
shook considerably when he received has pistol. Denion
appeared to be very mervous until he took his pisce, at the
word fire. The pullet trigger and his weacon snaped.
Denion then threw his pit toll at Clark striking him on
the breast and knocking him down. He then drew his
holds for when he pullet trigger and his weacon snaped.
Denion then threw his pit toll at Clark striking him on
the breast and knocking him down. He then drew his
holds for when he pullet trigger and his weacon snaped.
Denion then threw his pit toll at Clark striking him on
the breast and knocking him down. He then drew his
holds and run-hed uoon him. when his friends interfered
and took Denton of the ground to prevent him from killling Clark Denton's wound it as 'light that he is still
going about and will be well in a week. The affair is
held to the other ponton is so high to that he is still
going about and will be well in a week. The affair is

TOMB OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—At intervals we TOMB OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—At intervals we fire in print a reservice to the obscure corner where lies hidden from public notice, the remains of the illustrious statesman and philosopher, whose labors here in our own midst are among the proudest memoir of our metropolis. The following, which we find in the Evangelist, presents the subject briefly, yet straigly and truthfully:—
"A displicated cark slac of stone at the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, marks (or did a few years ago.) the pot where rest the remains of Berjamin and Deborah Franklin, but you exanot see their grave, nor read the loseription, without climbing a high brick wall, in violation of the law, or securing a good opportunity and the favor of the seaton, each of which is said to be attended with difficulty. So well hidden is said to be attended with difficulty. So well hidden is opportunity and the favor of the sexton, each of which is and to be attended with difficulty. So well hidden is this grave, and so little frequenced that we have known many native Philadelphians of men's and women's estate, who could not direct one to the locality where it may be found."

ANOTHER FIGHT BETWEEN CANDIDATES.—We learn from the according Register of the 6th instant that a personal misunderstanding took place at Mource, Overton county, on the 25th ult, between Mr. Horace Maynard, and Col. W M Churchwell, the former the whig, and the latter the democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District of Tenuesse. The latter scruck the former with his came, but before my damage was 4 no the parties were separated.